

THE SUBURBAN CITIZEN

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NO. 39.

MADE 104,263,651 LBS. OF BUTTERINE.

29 PER CENT. INCREASE IN ONE YEAR.

The Product Would Fill 2,083,243 50-Lb. Tubs, or 5,213 Cars of 20,000 Lbs. Each.

On Saturday, the 6th inst., the Standard Butterine Company, a local organization, composed of some of the brightest, shrewdest and most wide-awake business men of the National Capitol, laid the corner stone of their new factory that is being built at Langdon, in the presence of about five hundred ladies and gentlemen of social and business standing in the community. It was quite an event for the town and our readers will naturally want to know something about the industry.

The new building will cover an area of 20,000 square feet. It will be perfect with respect to sanitary appliances, and will include two cold storage departments of a total area of 50,000 cubic feet, and a shipping room of 25,000 cubic feet. The rest of the building, aside from the superintendent's quarters, will be used for the manufacture of the butterine. The machinery has been selected from the best that could be secured in the world. There will be about thirty machines, two elevators, an engine of 500 horse-power, and boilers in proportion. Across the railroad tracks will be erected the boiler and engine-room, connected with the other buildings by two underground tunnels. There will be an ice plant of 100 tons capacity each day. Thirty refrigerating cars have been ordered by the company. When the business is in operation 300 men and women will be employed, which will mean the support of 1500 people. The cost of the plant will be \$300,000.

Mr. E. Southard Parker, president of the Metropolitan National Bank, laid the corner stone and subsequently made a very neat address. He was followed by Henry E. Davis, Wilton J. Lambert, George Hough and others, all being introduced by Mr. Richard A. Johnson of the firm of Garley & Johnson, the stock brokers, who are placing the stock of the new company. It was a very pleasant affair throughout and we congratulated Langdon on having in its midst such an elaborate enterprise. The officers of the Standard Butterine Company are: Richard A. Johnson, chairman board of directors; W. P. Wilkins, president; Dr. Harrison Crook, vice-president; G. A. J. Scott, secretary; Thos. J. Donnelly, treasurer; Arthur S. Wilkins, member of the board. The

Year.	Pounds.
1888.	21,513,537
1889.	34,325,527
1890.	35,664,026
1891.	44,392,406
1892.	48,364,155
1893.	67,224,287
1894.	69,632,246
1895.	56,958,150
1896.	50,853,234
1897.	45,531,207
1898.	56,516,136
1899.	80,495,628
1900.	104,263,651

Chile's New Cabinet.
Valparaiso, Chile (By Cable).—The Chilean ministerial crisis has been solved by the formation of a new Cabinet, as follows:
Premier—Senor Elias Albano.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Senor Manuel Salinas.
Minister of Justice—Senor Emilio Coeddo.
Minister of Finance—Senor Ramon Santelices.
Minister of War—Senor Ricardo Perez.
Minister of Industry—Senor Rafael Orrego.

Serious Hunting Accident.
Richmond, Va. (Special).—John Stansbury, a young man, son of J. E. Stansbury, was badly shot while hunting in Chesterfield county. E. J. Warren, his companion, and himself were trying to flush some birds that flew into a clump of pines. Mr. Warren was in the act of pushing a limb aside with the barrel of his gun, when one barrel went off, striking young Stansbury in the thigh at comparatively short range. The wound is very severe, and was made more serious by the great loss of blood before surgical attention could be reached, but his recovery is expected.

A PROMINENT BUILDER.

Mr. George C. Hough Rapidly Coming to the Front.

Entrusted With the Erection of the Immense Plant for the Standard Butterine Company at Langdon, D. C.

After the exercises were over at the corner-stone laying at Langdon the evening of October 6, a little group of people formed around the corner of the building to discuss the merits of the program. It so happened that one member of the group was Henry E. Davis, who had been publicly accused of having received a good retainer and who made a very felicitous address before the large audience. In discussing the merits and demerits of the program that was ended by a very clear-cut and able address by Mr. Geo. C. Hough, architect and contractor for the construction of the building. Mr. Davis remarked that the address made by Mr. Hough was the best one made by anybody during the day. "It was one of the cleanest, neatest, and meatiest speeches I ever heard," said he. "The facts and figures given by Mr. Hough in such an easy, graceful style were just what the people wanted and satisfied them better than the remarks of all the other speakers put together," said Davis. Coming as it did from one of the star speakers of the occasion it was awful on Davis but a gilt-edged send-off for Hough, about whom our readers will naturally want to know something more.

Mr. Hough came to Washington from Loudon county, Va., and has been engaged in building operations for the past twelve years in the district. The handsome residence of Judge Holt, on East Capitol street, was built by him as well as the attractive home of Mr. Donohue, the grocer, on the same street. These two splendid dwellings at Sixteenth and T street, N. W., one of which is owned by Dr. Cover, stand as conspicuous examples of his skill, which may be found in every section of the district. For thoroughly first-class, all-around work in the building line, or for promptness and reliability in executing contracts there is not one in the district that has a better name, and his growing patronage gives evidence of steady increase. Being in the prime of life, a native of a near-by state and a practical carpenter and builder of many years' experience, it is no wonder the Standard Butterine Company selected him to execute the contract of erecting their immense plant at Langdon, entailing technical skill of a high order and an expenditure of more than \$300,000.

It would have been suicidal for the company to have selected a novice for such important work. The phenomenal amount of work already done, the wonderful change in the landscape about Langdon since Mr. Hough ordered the first shovel of mother earth turned and the eminently satisfactory progress already made presages the completion of the work on schedule time. When it is considered that thousands of pounds of butterine have already been ordered from the new company it will be readily understood why the officers of the concern are pleased to know the buildings will be finished and the machinery will be humming on the date fixed in the contract.

Numerous commissions have been coming to Mr. Hough at his office, No. 502 T street N. W., during the past six months and it is safe to say his new customers will be treated as satisfactorily as have each of his old ones.

To Reorganize Manila Schools.
Berkeley, Cal. (Special).—President Wheeler of the State University has received word that Prof. Carl C. Plehn has arrived in the Philippines and has commenced the work of inquiry into the conditions of internal taxation. Later he will have charge of the first census ever taken in the Philippines. Under the Philippine Commission a night school has been opened in Manila for the purpose of instructing in English. More than 200 students are attending and another school will be started.

Dr. David P. Barrows, assistant superintendent of public instruction, has been given entire charge of the schools in Manila. He will reorganize them according to modern ideas.

PRIMACURA.
Primacura not only RELIEVES but PERMANENTLY ERADICATES prickly heat at once, and cures all skin diseases. It is an IMMEDIATE and PERMANENT allayer of inflammation. It is a new and economical remedy which affects a permanent cure. For sale by Evans, 924 F St.; Simms, 14th St. and New York Ave.; Ogram, 12th and Pennsylvania Ave., and by druggists generally.

NOW FOR PEACE.

PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO FRENCH NOTE ON CHINA.

FULL TEXT OF INSTRUMENT

United States in Accord as to Peace—Also as to Punishment of Guilty and Equitable Indemnities, But the Clauses Relating to Permanent Guards and Raising of Forts Deferred.

Washington (Special).—The reply of the State Department to the French note relative to the bases of Chinese negotiations has just been made public.

The answer has given a satisfactory turn to the Chinese negotiations, and were it not for the reports of military activity in China on the part of some of the Powers the outlook would be excellent for a speedy opening of the long-deferred peace negotiations. Besides answering the specific propositions advanced by the French government, the American reply expresses cordial approval of the course taken by France. The memorandum closes with a phrase in which the President expresses the belief that, in the eyes of the French government, the reservation which this government has made on constitutional grounds will not be understood as preventing the opening of negotiations, as the President hopes they will begin at an early date.

The reply reads as follows:
The Secretary of State to the French Charge d'Affaires.
(Sent to M. Phebaud October 10, 1900).
Memorandum.

"The government of the United States agrees with that of France in recognizing as the object to be obtained from the government of China appropriate reparation for the past and substantial guarantees for the future.

The President is glad to perceive in the basis of negotiation put forward in the memorandum of October 4 the spirit that has animated the declarations heretofore made by all the powers interested, and would be pleased to see the negotiations begun immediately upon the usual verification of credentials.

It may be convenient to enumerate the clauses of the memorandum and to add some observations dictated by the attitude of the United States in the present circumstances.

"1. The punishment of the guilty parties who may be designated by the representatives of the Powers in Peking."

The Chinese government has already indicated its intention to punish a number of those responsible for the recent disorders. The representatives of the Powers at Peking may suggest additions to that list when negotiations are entered upon.

"Second—The continuance of the interdiction against the importation of arms."

It is not understood that this interdiction is to be permanent, and the duration of it and the details of its regulation seem a proper subject of discussion by the negotiators.

"Three—Equitable indemnities for the governments, corporations and private individuals."

This is an object desired by all the Powers. The Russian government has suggested that in case of protracted divergence of views, this matter might be commended to the consideration of the International court of arbitration of The Hague. The President thinks this suggestion worthy the attention of the Powers.

"Fourth—The organization in Peking of a permanent guard for the legations."

The government of the United States is unable to make any permanent engagement of this nature without the authorization of the legislative branch, but in the present emergency we have stationed in Peking an adequate legation guard.

"Fifth—The dismantling of the forts at Taku."

The President reserves the expression of his opinion as to this measure pending the receipt of further information in regard to the situation in China.

"Sixth—The military occupation of two or three points on the road from Tien Tsin to Peking."

The same observation which has been made in reference to No. 4 applies also to this proposition. The President is unable to commit the United States to a permanent participation in such occupation, but he thinks it desirable that the Powers shall obtain from the Chinese government the assurance of their right to guard their legations in Peking and to have the means of unrestricted access to them whenever required.

The President believes that the governments of France and the other Powers will see in the reserves we have here made no obstacle to the initiation of negotiations on the lines suggested, and he hopes it will be found practicable to begin such negotiations at an early day.
Department of State, Washington, October 10, 1900.

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I ask a fair price for STANDARD goods of RELIABLE manufacture, and many people are now coming to me for reliable footwear. Those looking for Trashy goods will waste their time in coming here.

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